# HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NOS. 48, 46 \& 47 

## 100TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

2340H.04P
DANA RADEMAN MILLER, ChiefClerk

## JOINT RESOLUTION

Submitting to the qualified voters of Missouri, an amendment repealing sections 2, 3, and 7 of article III of the Constitution of Missouri, and adopting three new sections in lieu thereof relating to regulating the legislature to limit the influence of partisan or other special interests.

## Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein:

That at the next general election to be held in the state of Missouri, on Tuesday next 2 following the first Monday in November, 2020, or at a special election to be called by the 3 governor for that purpose, there is hereby submitted to the qualified voters of this state, for 4 adoption or rejection, the following amendment to Article III of the Constitution of the state of 5 Missouri:

Section A. Sections 2, 3, and 7, Article III, Constitution of Missouri, are repealed and 2 three new sections adopted in lieu thereof, to be known as Sections 2, 3, and 7, to read as 3 follows:

Section 2. (a) After December 6, 2018, no person serving as a member of or employed 2 by the general assembly shall act or serve as a paid lobbyist, register as a paid lobbyist, or solicit 3 prospective employers or clients to represent as a paid lobbyist during the time of such service 4 until the expiration of two calendar years after the conclusion of the session of the general 5 assembly in which the member or employee last served and where such service was after 6 December 6, 2018. to be omitted from the law. Matter in bold-face type in the above bill is proposed language.
(b) No person serving as a member of or employed by the general assembly shall accept directly or indirectly a gift of any tangible or intangible item, service, or thing of value from any paid lobbyist or lobbyist principal [in excess of five dollars per occurrence]. This Article shall not prevent candidates for the general assembly, including candidates for reelection, or candidates for offices within the senate or house from accepting campaign contributions consistent with this Article and applicable campaign finance law. Nothing in this section shall prevent individuals from receiving gifts, family support or anything of value from those related to them within the fourth degree by blood or marriage. [The dollar limitations of this seetion shall be inereased or deereased each year by the pereentage of inerease or deerease from the end of the previous ealendar year of the Consumer Priee Index, or streeessor index as published by the U.S. Department of Labor, or its sueessor ageney, and rounded to the nearest dollar amount.]
(c) The general assembly shall make no law authorizing unlimited campaign contributions to candidates for the general assembly, nor any law that circumvents the contribution limits contained in this Constitution. In addition to other campaign contribution limitations or restrictions provided for by law, the amount of contributions made to or accepted by any candidate or candidate committee from any person other than the candidate in any one election for the general assembly shall not exceed the following:
(1) To elect an individual to the office of state senator, two thousand [five hundred] dollars; and
(2) To elect an individual to the office of state representative, two thousand dollars.

The contribution limits and other restrictions of this section shall also apply to any person exploring a candidacy for a public office listed in this subsection.

For purposes of this subsection, "base year amount" shall be the contribution limits prescribed in this section. Contribution limits set forth herein shall be adjusted on the first day of January in each even-numbered year hereafter by multiplying the base year amount by the cumulative Consumer Price Index and rounded to the nearest dollar amount, for all years after 2018.
(d) No contribution to a candidate for legislative office shall be made or accepted, directly or indirectly, in a fictitious name, in the name of another person, or by or through another person in such a manner as to, or with the intent to, conceal the identity of the actual source of the contribution. There shall be a rebuttable presumption that a contribution to a candidate for public office is made or accepted with the intent to circumvent the limitations on contributions imposed in this section when a contribution is received from a committee or organization that is primarily funded by a single person, individual, or other committee that has already reached its contribution limit under any law relating to contribution limitations. A committee or
organization shall be deemed to be primarily funded by a single person, individual, or other committee when the committee or organization receives more than fifty percent of its annual funding from that single person, individual, or other committee.
(e) In no circumstance shall a candidate be found to have violated limits on acceptance of contributions if the Missouri ethics commission, its successor agency, or a court determines that a candidate has taken no action to indicate acceptance of or acquiescence to the making of an expenditure that is deemed a contribution pursuant to this section.
(f) No candidate shall accept contributions from any federal political action committee unless the committee has filed the same financial disclosure reports that would be required of a Missouri political action committee.

Section 3. [fa) There is hereby established the post of "Nompartisan State Demographer". The nompartisan state demographer shall aequire appropriate information to develop procedures in preparation for drawing legislative redistrieting maps on the basis of each federal eensus for presentation to the house apportionment commission and the senatorial apportionment eommission.
(b) The nompartisan state demographer shall be selected through the following proeess. First, state residents may apply for selection to the state auditor using an applieation developed by the state autititor to determine an applieant's qualifieations and expertise relevant to the position. Seeond, the state atditor shall deliver to the majority leater and minority leader of the senate a list of at least three applieants with sufficient expertise and qualifieations, as determined by the state atulitor, to perform the duties of the nompartisan state demographer. Third, if the majority leader and minority leader of the senate together agree that a speeifie applieant should be selected to be the nompattisan state demographer, that applieant shall be selected and the selection process shall cease. Fourth, if the majority leader and minority leader of the senate eannot together agree on an applieant, they may each remove a number of applieants on the state auditor's list equal to one-third of the total number of applieants on that list, rounded down to the next integer, and the state autitor shatl then conduet a random lottery of the applieants remaining after removal to select the nompartisan state demographer. The state auditor shall preseribe a time frame and deadlines for this applieation and selection process that both eneourages numerous qualified applieants and avoids delay in seleetion. The nonpartisan state demographer shall serve a term of five years and may be reappointed. To be eligible for the nonpartisan state demographer position, an individual shall not have served in a partisan, eleeted position for four years prior to the appointment. The nompartisan state demographer shall be disqualified from holding offiee as a member of the general assembly for fotr years following the date of the presentation of his or her most reeent legislative redistrieting map to the house apportionment eommission or the senatorial apportionment commission.
(c)] 1. The house of representatives shall consist of one hundred sixty-three members elected at each general election and apportioned as provided in this section.
[(1)] 2. Within [ten] sixty days after the population of this state is reported to the President for each decennial census of the United States or, in the event that a reapportionment has been invalidated by a court of competent jurisdiction, within [ten] sixty days after such a ruling has been made, the [nonpartisan state demographer] house independent bipartisan citizens commission shall begin the preparation of legislative districting plans and maps using the following methods, listed in order of priority:
a. Districts shall be [established on the basis of total] as nearly equal as practicable in population[. Legislative distriets shall each have a total population as nearly equal as practieable to the ideal population for steh distriets, deternimed by dividing the number of distriets to be established into the total population of the state], and districts shall be drawn on the basis of one person, one vote, using data reported in the federal decennial census. Districts are as nearly equal in population as practicable if no district deviates by more than one percent from the ideal population of the district, as me as ured by dividing the number of districts into the statewide population data being used, except that a district may deviate by up to three percent if necessary to follow subdivision lines consistent with paragraph d.;
b. Districts shall be established in a manner so as to comply with all requirements of the United States Constitution and applicable federal laws, including, but not limited to, the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (as amended). [Notwithstanding any other provision of this Artiele, distriets shall not be drawn with the intent or result of denying or abridging the equal opportunity of raciat or language nimorities to participate in the politieal process or diminishing their ability to elect representatives of their choiee, whether by themselves or by woting in coneert with other persons.] The following principles shall take precedence over any other part of this constitution: no district shall be drawn in a manner which results in a denial or abridgment of the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color; and no district shall be drawn such that members of any community of citizens protected by the preceding clause have less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice;
[Bistriets shall be designed inl a manner that aehieves both partisan faimess and, secondarily, competitiveness. 'Partisan faimess" means that parties shall be able to translate their popular support into legislative representation with approximately equal effieceney. "Competitiveness" means that parties' legislative representation shall be substantially and sinilatly responsive to shifts in the electorate's preferenees.

- To this end, the nompartisan state demographer shall ealeulate the average electoral performanee of the two parties reeeiving the most votes in the three preeeding elections for
govemor, for United States Senate, and for President of the United States. This index shall be define as the total votes received by each party in the three prececting eleetions for govemor, for United States Senate, and for President of the United States, divided by the total votes east for both parties in these eleetions. Using this index, the nompartisan state demographer shall ealeulate the total number of wasted votes for each party, summing aeross all of the distriets in the plan. "Wasted votes" are votes east for a losing candidate or for a winning eandidate in exeess of the fiffy pereent threshold needed for vietory. In any plan of apportionment and map of the propose distriets submitted to the respeetive apportionment conmission, the nompartisan state demographer shall enstre the differene between the two parties' total wasted votes, divided by the total votes east for the two parties, is as elose to zero as practieable.
- To promote competitiveness, the nompartisan state demographer shall use the electoral performanee index to sinulate elections in whieh the hypothetical statewide vote shiffs by one pereent, two pereent, three pereent, four pereent, and five pereent in favor of each party. The wote in each individual distrie shall be assumed to shifl by the same amount as the statewide vote. The nompartisan state demographer shall ensure that, in each of these sinulated elections, the difference between the two parties' total wasted votes, divided by the total votes east for the two parties, is as close to zero as practicable;]
c. Subject to the requirements of paragraphs $a$. and $b$. of this subdivision, districts shall be composed of contiguous territory as compact as may be. Areas which meet only at the points of adjoining corners are not contiguous. In general, compact districts are those which are square, rectangular, or hexagonal in shape to the extent permitted by natural or political boundaries;
d. To the extent consistent with paragraphs a. to c . of this subdivision, district boundaries shall coincide with the boundaries of political subdivisions of the state. The number of counties and cities divided among more than one district shall be as small as possible. When there is a choice between dividing local political subdivisions, the more populous subdivisions shall be divided before the less populous, but this preference shall not apply to a legislative district boundary drawn along a county line which passes through a city that lies in more than one county;
e. [Preferenee shall be that distriets are compaet in form, but the standards established by paragraphs a. to d. of this subdivision take preeectenee over compactness where a confliet arises between compaetness and these standards. In general, compact distriets are those whieh are square, reetangular, or hexagonal in shape to the extent pernitted by natural or politieat boundaries.] Districts shall be designed in a manner that achieves both partisan fairness and, secondarily, competitiveness, but the standards established by paragraphs a. to d. of this subdivision shall take precedence over partisan fairness and competitiveness where a
conflict arises. "Partisan fairness" means that parties shall be able to translate their popular support into legislative representation with approximately equal efficiency. "Competitiveness" means that parties' legislative representation shall be substantially and similarly responsive to shifts in the electorate's preferences.

To this end, the average electoral performance of the two parties receiving the most votes in the three preceding elections for governor, for United States Senate, and for President of the United States shall be calculated. This index shall be defined as the total votes received by each party in the three preceding elections for governor, for United States Senate, and for President of the United States, divided by the total votes cast for both parties in these elections. Using this index, the total number of wasted votes for each party, summing across all of the districts in the plan shall be calculated. "Wasted votes" are votes cast for a losing candidate or for a winning candidate in excess of the fifty percent threshold needed for victory. In any plan of apportionment and map of the proposed districts, the difference between the two parties' total wasted votes, divided by the total votes cast for the two parties, shall be as close to zero as practicable.

To promote competitiveness, the electoral performance index shall be used to simulate elections in which the hypothetical statewide vote shifts by one percent, two percent, three percent, four percent, and five percent in favor of each party. The vote in each individual district shall be assumed to shift by the same amount as the statewide vote. In each of these simulated elections, the difference between the two parties' total wasted votes, divided by the total votes cast for the two parties, shall be as close to zero as practicable.
[(2)] 3. Within [sixty] ten days after the population of this state is reported to the President for each decennial census of the United States or, in the event that a reapportionment has been invalidated by a court of competent jurisdiction, within [sixty] ten days that such a ruling has been made, the state committee and the congressional district [committee] committees of each of the two political parties casting the highest vote for governor at the last preceding election shall meet and the members of [the] each committee shall nominate, by a majority vote of the members of the committee present, provided that a majority of the elected members is present, [two] members of their party, residents in that district, in the case of a congressional district committee, as nominees for [reapportionment commissioners] the house independent bipartisan citizens commission. [Neither] No party shall select more than one nominee from any one state legislative district. The congressional district committees shall each submit to the governor their list of two elected nominees. The state committees shall each submit their list of five nominees to the governor. Within thirty days the governor shall appoint a house independent bipartisan citizens commission consisting of one name from each
list submitted by each congressional district committee and two names from each list submitted by each state committee to reapportion the state into one hundred and sixty-three representative districts and to establish the numbers and boundaries of said districts. No person shall be appointed to both the house independent bipartisan citizens commission and the senate independent bipartisan citizens commission during the same reapportionment cycle.

If any [of the congressional committees] committee fails to submit a list within such time, the governor shall appoint a member of his or her own choice [from that district and] from the political party of the committee failing to [make the appointment] submit a list, provided that in the case of a congressional district committee failing to submit a list, the person appointed to the commission by the governor shall reside in the congressional district of such committee.

Members of the commission shall be disqualified from holding office as members of the general assembly for four years following the date of the filing by the commission of its final statement of apportionment.

For the purposes of this Article, the term congressional district committee or congressional district refers to the congressional district committee or the congressional district from which a congressman was last elected, or, in the event members of congress from this state have been elected at large, the term congressional district committee refers to those persons who last served as the congressional district committee for those districts from which congressmen were last elected, and the term congressional district refers to those districts from which congressmen were last elected. Any action pursuant to this section by the congressional district committee shall take place only at duly called meetings, shall be recorded in their official minutes and only members present in person shall be permitted to vote.
[(3) Within six months after the population of this state is reported to the President for each decennial census of the United States or, in the event that a reapportionment has been invalidated by a court of competent juristlietion, within six months after such a ruling has been made, the nompartisan state demographer shall make publie and fle with the seeretary of state and with the house apportionment commission a tentative plan of apportionment and map of the proposed distriets, as well as all demographic and partisan data used in the ereation of the plan and map.]
4. The commissioners so selected shall, [within ten days of receiving the tentative plan of apportionment and map of the proposed districts,] on the fifteenth day, excluding Sundays and state holidays, after all members have been appointed, meet in the capitol building and proceed to organize by electing from their number a chairman, vice chairman and secretary. The commission shall adopt an agenda establishing at least three hearing dates on which hearings open to the public shall be held to hear objections or testimony from interested persons. A copy
of the agenda shall be filed with the clerk of the house of representatives within twenty-four hours after its adoption. Executive meetings may be scheduled and held as often as the commission deems advisable.
[The commission may make changes to the tentative plan of apportionment and map of the proposed distriets reeeived from the nompartisan state demographer provided that sueh ehanges are consistent with this seetion and approved by a vote of at least seven-tenths of the eommissioners. If no changes are made or approved as provided for in this subsection, the tentative plan of apportionment and map of proposed distriets shall beeome final. Not later than two months of reeeriving the tentative plan of apportionment and map of the proposed distriets, the commission shall fite with the seeretary of state a final statement of the numbers and the boundaries of the districts together with a map of the districts.]
5. Not later than five months after the appointment of the commission, the commission shall file with the secretary of state a tentative plan of apportionment and map of the proposed districts and during the ensuing fifteen days shall hold such public hearings as may be necessary to hear objections or testimony of interested persons. The commission shall make public the tentative plan of apportionment and map of the proposed districts, as well as all demographic and partisan data used in the creation of the plan and map.
6. Not later than six months after the appointment of the commission, the commission shall file with the secretary of state a final statement of the numbers and the boundaries of the districts together with a map of the districts, and no statement shall be valid unless approved by at least seven-tenths of the members.
7. After the final statement is filed, members of the house of representatives shall be elected according to such districts until a reapportionment is made as provided in this section, except that if the statement is not filed within six months of the time fixed for the appointment of the commission, the commission shall stand discharged and the house of representatives shall be apportioned by a commission of six members appointed from among the judges of the appe llate courts of the state of Missouri by the state supreme court, a majority of whom shall sign and file its apportionment plan and map with the secretary of state within ninety days of the date of the discharge of the house independent bipartisan citizens commission. The judicial commission shall make public the tentative plan of apportionment and map of the proposed districts, as well as all demographic and partisan data used in the creation of the plan and map. Thereafter, members of the house of representatives shall be elected according to such districts until the house of representatives is reapportioned as provided in this section.
8. Each member of the commission shall receive as compensation fifteen dollars a day for each day the commission is in session but not more than one thousand dollars, and, in addition, shall be reimbursed for his or her actual and necessary expenses incurred while serving as a member of the commission.
9. No reapportionment shall be subject to the referendum.
10. Any action alleging a violation of this section shall be filed in the circuit court of Cole County and shall name the body that approved the challenged plan of apportionment as a defendant. Only an eligible Missouri voter who sustains an individual injury by virtue of living in a district drawn in violation of this constitution, and whose injury is remedied by a differently drawn district, shall have standing. If the court renders a judgment in which it finds that a completed plan of apportionment violates this constitution, its judgment shall adjust only those districts, and only those parts of district boundaries, necessary to bring the map into compliance. The supreme court shall have exclusive appe llate jurisdiction upon the filing of a notice of appeal within ten days after the judgment has become final.

Section 7. [(a) Within ten days after the population of this state is reported to the President for each deeennial censts of the United States or, in the event that a reapportionment has been invalidated by a cout of competent juristietion, withinn ten days after sueh a ruling has been made, the nompartisan state demographer authorized in Artiele III, Seetion 3 shall begin the preparation of senatorial distrieting plans and maps using the same methods and eriteria as those require by Artiele $I$ II, Seetion 3 for the establishment of distriets for the house of representatives.
(b)] 1. Within [sixty] ten days after the population of this state is reported to the President for each decennial census of the United States, or within [sixty] ten days after a reapportionment has been invalidated by a court of competent jurisdiction, the state committee and the congressional district committees of each of the two political parties casting the highest vote for governor at the last preceding election shall[, at a committee meeting duly eatled, select by a vote of the individual committee members, and thereafter submit to the governor a list of ten persons, and] meet and the members of each committee shall nominate, by a majority vote of the members of the committee present, provided that a majority of the elected members is present, members of their party, residents in that district, in the case of a congressional district committee, as nominees for the senate independent bipartisan citizens commission. No party shall select more than one nominee from any one state legislative district. The congressional district committees shall each submit their list of two elected nominees to the governor. The state committees shall each submit their list of five elected nominees to the governor. Within thirty days thereafter the governor shall appoint a
senate independent bipartisan citizens commission consisting of [ten members, five] two names from each list submitted by each state committee and one name from each list submitted by each congressional district committee, to reapportion the thirty-four senatorial districts and to establish the numbers and boundaries of said districts. No person shall be appointed to both the house independent bipartisan citizens commission and the senate independent bipartisan citizens commission during the same reapportionment cycle.

If [either of the party committees] any committee fails to submit a list within such time, the governor shall appoint [five members] a member of his or her own choice from the political party of the committee [ so ] failing to [act] submit a list, provided that in the case of a congressional district committee failing to submit a list, the person appointed to the commission by the governor shall reside in the congressional district of such committee.

Members of the commission shall be disqualified from holding office as members of the general assembly for four years following the date of the filing by the commission of its final statement of apportionment.

If(e) Within six months after the population of this state is reported to the President for each deeennial census of the United States or in the event that a reapportionment has been invalidated by a cout of competent juristietion, within six months after sueh a ruling has been made, the nompartisan state demographer shall flle with the secretary of state and with the senatorial apportionment commission a tentative plan of apportionment and map of the proposed districts-]
2. The commissioners so selected shall [within ten days of reeeiving the tentative plan of apportionment and map of the proposed districts required by this subsection], on the fifteenth day, excluding Sundays and state holidays, after all members have been appointed, meet in the capitol building and proceed to organize by electing from their number a chairman, vice chairman and secretary. The commission shall adopt an agenda establishing at least three hearing dates on which hearings open to the public shall be held to hear objections or testimony from interested persons. A copy of the agenda shall be filed with the secretary of the senate within twenty-four hours after its adoption. Executive meetings may be scheduled and held as often as the commission deems advisable. [The commission may make ehanges to the tentative plan of apportionment and map of the proposed distriets reeeived from the nompartisan state demographer provided that sueh ehanges are consistent with this seetion and the methods and eriteria required by Seetion 3 of this Artiche for the establishment of distriets for the house of representatives and approved by a vote of at least seven-tenths of the commissioners. If no ehanges are mate or approved as provided for in this subseetion, the tentative plan of apportionment and map of proposed distriets shall become final. Not later than two months after reeeiving the tentative plan of apportionment and map of the proposed distriets, the commission
shall fle with the seeretary of state a final statement of the numbers and the boundaries of the districts together with a map of the districts.]
3. The senate independent bipartisan citizens commission shall reapportion the thirty-four senatorial districts using the same methods and criteria as those required by Article III, Section 3, Subsection 2, of this constitution for the establishment of districts for the house of representatives.
4. Not later than five months after the appointment of the senate independent bipartisan citizens commission, the commission shall file with the secretary of state a tentative plan of apportionment and map of the proposed districts and during the ensuing fifteen days shall hold such public hearings as may be necessary to hear objections or testimony of interested persons. The commission shall make public the tentative plan of apportionment and map of the proposed districts, as well as all demographic and partisan data used in the creation of the plan and map.
5. Not later than six months after the appointment of the commission, the commission shall file with the secretary of state a final statement of the numbers and the boundaries of the districts together with a map of the districts, and no statement shall be valid unless approved by at least seven-tenths of the members.
6. After the statement is filed, senators shall be elected according to such districts until a reapportionment is made as provided in this section, except that if the statement is not filed within six months of the time fixed for the appointment of the commission, it shall stand discharged and the senate shall be apportioned by a commission of six members appointed from among the judges of the appellate courts of the state of Missouri by the state supreme court, a majority of whom shall sign and file its apportionment plan and map with the secretary of state within ninety days of the date of the discharge of the senate independent bipartisan citizens commission. The judicial commission shall make public the tentative plan of apportionment and map of the proposed districts, as well as all demographic and partisan data used in the creation of the plan and map. Thereafter, senators shall be elected according to such districts until a reapportionment is made as provided in this section.
7. Each member of the commission shall receive as compensation fifteen dollars a day for each day the commission is in session, but not more than one thousand dollars, and, in addition, shall be reimbursed for his actual and necessary expenses incurred while serving as a member of the commission.
8. No reapportionment shall be subject to the referendum.
9. For purposes of this subsection, the following terms and phrases shall mean:
(1) "Bipartis an citizens commission" the independent citizens commissions defined under Article III, Sections 3 and 7 of the Constitution of Missouri;
(2) "Redistricting process", the process of preparing and drawing legislative maps pursuant to Article III, Sections 3 and 7 of the Constitution of Missouri;
(3) "Redistricting public comment portal", the website established under this subsection for the purpose of allowing the bipartisan citizens commission to publicly receive comments, records, documents, maps, data files, communication, or information of any kind relating to the redistricting process;
(4) "Redistricting records", any comments, records, documents, maps, or information of any kind accepted from a person or entity that is not the bipartisan citizens commission and any comments, records, documents, maps, data files, communication, or information created by such commission as part of the redistricting process.
10. (1) The bipartisan citizens commission shall establish a website, to be known as the "Redistricting Public Comment Portal", for the purpose of allowing the public acceptance of comments, records, documents, maps, data files, communication, or information of any kind relating to the redistricting process.
(2) The commission shall accept public comments, records, documents, maps, data files, communication, and information of any kind relating to the redistricting process solely through the redistricting public comment portal.
(3) Any comments, records, documents, maps, data files, communication, or information of any kind submitted through the redistricting public comment portal by any person or entity shall be accompanied by a disclosure form that indicates whether:
(a) The person or entity making the submission was responsible in whole or in part for such submission; or
(b) A person or entity other than the person or entity making the submission contributed money that was intended to fund the preparation of the submission and, if so, the disclosure form shall additionally identify each such person or entity.
11. Any action alleging a violation of this section shall be filed in the circuit court of Cole County and shall name the body that approved the challenged plan of apportionment as a defendant. Only an eligible Missouri voter who sustains an individual injury by virtue of living in a district drawn in violation of this constitution, and whose injury is remedied by a differently drawn district, shall have standing. If the court renders a judgment in which it finds that a completed plan of apportionment violates this constitution, its judgment shall adjust only those districts, and only those parts of district boundaries, necessary to bring the map into compliance. The supreme court shall have

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exclusive appellate jurisdiction upon the filing of a notice of appeal within ten days after the judgment has become final.

Section B. Pursuant to chapter 116, and other applicable constitutional provisions and laws of this state allowing the general assembly to adopt ballot language for the submission of this joint resolution to the voters of this state, the official summary statement of this resolution shall be as follows:
"Shall the Missouri Constitution be amended to:

- Ban lobbyist gifts to legislators and their employees; and
- Ensure that the independent bipartisan citizens commissions prepare state legislative district maps that are equal in population, follow the U.S. Constitution and federal law, and are as compact and contiguous as possible?"

